NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1888. --- TEN PAGES.

HARDY, THE BANK THIEF, ESCAPES AGAIN.

KENNEY, INDICTED FOR MURDER, FOLLOWS HIM-THE THIRD MAN NOT SO FORTUNATE-JUDGE MARTINE TRYING TO FIX

THE RESPONSIBILITY. T daring escape of prisoners from the court room of Part III of the General Sessions made the part of the City Hall Park surrounding the General Sessions Building a scene of great excitement yesterday afternoon. Thirteen prisoners had been taken to the court-room, where Judge Martine presided, and they had been placed in the prison-pen in the corner of the room. Most of them were accused of petty offences, but Henry F. Hardy, the daring thief who robbed two banks in open daylight on September 20, and John Kenney, who is under indictment for murder in the first degree, were also in the pen.

When the cases of Hardy and Kenney were called, soon after the opening of court, adjournments of their trials were granted until next week with the consent of Assistant-District-Attorney Macdona. The case of William Cunningham, indicted for assault in the first degree, was set down for trial at 2 p. m., and as several other prisoners pleaded guilty a recess until that time was taken at 12:15 o'clock. Judge Martine, Mr. Macdona, the jurymen, witnesses, and spectators left the court-room. Court-Officer Bennett was sitting at the door of the prison-pen and one or two newspaper reporters were in the room. The prisoners were talking to one another, but there was no unusual noise in the room.

THE ALARM GIVEN BY CLERK DAVENPORT. Clerk Davenport, who was writing the minutes of the dee's proceedings, happened to glance to-ward the prison pen about fifteen minutes after prison pen about fifteen minutes after the recess began and he saw the head of a young man suddenly appear above the top of the enclosure. The head was rapidly followed by the shoulders and body of the prisoner, who erawled over a wire netting at the top of the prison-pen to the window which gives light to the prisoners and threw himself over the iron bars, which did not extend to the top of the window. The clerk called out to the court officer: "One of your prisoners is escaping," and a reporter who also saw the attempted escape, joined in giving the alarm. Officer Bennett ran into the hall calling out: "Escape, escape," and Policeman Brown, of the General Sessions Building. rushed toward Chambers-st. and gave the alarm in that direction. In the meanwhile the prisoner had dropped from the window into the Park, several feet below, and was running up Chambers-st. toward Broadway. Two or three Park policemen started after him, and Policeman Neylan, of the Third Precinct, joined in the pursuit. The prisoner dodged about first on one side of the street and then on the other, but before he reached Broadway Policeman Neylan had him by the collar, and he was quickly surrounded by other affleers. He was identified as William Cunningham, whose trial for assault had been set for 2 o'clock.

A hasty comparison of the number of prisoners still in the pen with the prison list showed that the two most important prisoners had obtained their liberty before Cunningham was discovered. Hardy, the bank thief, and Kenney, the alleged murderer, had already escaped. The plan of escape had evidently been devised and was first carried out by Hardy, whose boldness, strength and quickness have enabled him to commit some remarkable thefts. Third Precinct, joined in the pursuit. The pris-

and quickness hav

remarkable thefts.

The prison-pen in Part III, is covered with a stout wire netting at about nine feet from the floor. The four wire frames rested on intersecting horizontal beams, but the fastenings consisted only of short staples, which sank less than half an inch into the wood. One of the sections of the netting had been pushed to one side, and an athletic man, sided by any one below, could easily climb through the opening. Once on the top of the pen, escape was easy. An official in the County Court-House who saw the men slide down the window bars thought that they were workmen. Court Captain Mayhan immediately informed Inspector Byrnes of the escape, and a general alarm was sent out.

EXPLOITS OF THE DARING THIEF.

Hardy, who planned the escape, is the man who on September 20 went into the Fill Bank, jumped on the railing, and reaching over snatched \$7,000 in money almost from under the hands of the cashier. He was delayed for a moment by his attempt to hide the money and was caught after a long search. Earlier in the same day he had secured \$2,000 from the Commercial Bank in a similar way. When he was arraigned at the Tombs, he was recognized as a thief who, under the name of Harding, had been convicted of larceny, but soon afterward having been acquitted of an assault, walked out of the county area without waiting to other on the county area.

convicted of larceny, but soon afterward having been acquitted of an assault, walked out of the court-room without waiting to enter on his term of imprisonment for the larceny.

Kenney is accused of killing Cornelius Lemhan, whom he attempted to rob on the river-front on June 26. Hardy says that his real name is Charles O'Conner. He is tall, thin, and of refined appearance. He has been convicted of more than one crime, and has been known as an expert thief. Cunningham, the prisoner whose escape was cut off, pleaded guilty later in the day to a charge of assault in the first degree committed on William Donnes, and he was remanded for seatence. Judge Martine held an examination to ascertain who was to blame for the escape. Captain Myhan said that he had often urged the Department of Public Works to make the prison-pen stronger. Superintendent Bergen, of the Bureau of Supplies and Repairs, entered the court-room while the examination was in progress. Judge Martine asked him:

him: What do you think of the prison-pen you put

up here?"
"I thought it was safe enough."
"You don't think so now?"
"No. I don't now."
"Judge Martine directed that bars extending the full length of the windows be placed at every opening near the prison-pen.

PAYING FOR BEDELUS CRIMES.

BHIPMAN, BARLOW, LAROCQUE & CHOATE SEND A CHECK FOR MORE THAN \$100,000 TO THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

the firm of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate yesterday sent to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company a certified check for \$112,664 84 for certain bogus mortgages upon which Bedell obtained the principal of the sum mentioned. Accompanying the check was a letter from the law firm, explaining that this sum represented last night, but the agents would only sell 100 tickets. the amounts given by the Trust Company to the law firm on behalf of the Delmonico estate.

President R. G. Rolston, of the Trust Company, replied to this letter, acknowledging the receipt of the check and expressing the high regard in which the officials of the Trust Company held the firm of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate.

DETERMINED TO HAVE LIBBY PRISON. Chicago, Oct. 2.—Chicago is to have Libby Prison ter all. A new company has been organized and has applied for letters of incorporation. tors are Charles F. Gunther, A. G. Spaiding, Louis Manasse, Albert Hayden and Charles E. Kramer. The purchase of the building has already been made and a new company are now negotiating for a site on which to place it. The building will be moved here in the spring and will be fitted up as a permanent military museum.

CHANGES IN THE SALEM (MASS.) GAZETTE. Boston, Oct. 2 (Special).-" The Salem Gazette" announced this morning a change in its publishing firm f Foote & Horton. Caleb Foote, the oldest editor in the State, retires after a long and honorable career since 1825 in the principal editorial chair, and after a connection with "The Gazette" office covering seventy one years since he entered it is an apprentice. N. A. his son, William A. Horton, who has been connected with "The Gazette" for the last ten years. Mr. Horton, sr., has been connected with "The Gazette" since 1846, and the firm of Poote & Horton was formed in 1854. Horton will continue, and has taken into partnership

BOUGHT BY A PHILADELPHIA SYNDICATE. Chicago, Oct. 2 .- A Philadelphia syndicate has purased the Chicago Gaslight and Coke 5 per cent bonds beretofore held by W. W. Gibbs, amounting to a little less than \$1,000,000, at about 79. These bonds have hanging over the market for keveral months, and in spite of all that could be done by Chicago oper-

PRISONERS LEAP FOR LIFE. ators have prevented the price from rising to what

ONE MORE SURPRISE FOR LONDON. ANOTHER MUTILATED BODY FOUND.

THE MANGLED TRUNK OF A WOMAN DISCOV-BRED ON THE THAMES EMBANKMENT-INQUIRY INTO THE BERNERS STREET MURDER.

London, Oct. 2.-The trunk of a woman was found in a recess of the new police offices on the Thames Embankment this afternoon. The head, arms and legs were missing. The trunk, which was in an advanced state of decomposition, was wrapped in rough cloth and tightly bound with cord. It is believed that the arms recently found at Pimlico and Lambeth were cut from this body. An inquest was held to-day on the body of the oman found murdered in a narrow court off Berners-st. on Sunday morning.

A sister of the victim was called, and deposed that she awoke at 1:20 o'clock Sunday morning and heard kisses and a sound which she thought and heard kisses and a sound which she thought was made by a person falling to the ground. She was convinced that her sister was dead, and, after reading the accounts of the murder in the newspapers, went to the Morgue and recognized the body of the murdered woman as that of her sister. The house in which the witness lives is several miles from Berners-st.

The murder is believed to have been committed at about 12:50 o'clock Sunday morning.

THE TRIAL OF GEFFCKEN CLOSED. THE CASE TAKEN TO THE SUPREME COURT-THE PROFESSOR'S ANTECEDENTS.

Berlin, Oct. 2.-The trial of Professor Geffcken, at

free city of Hamburg for the extradition of Professor The "Berlin Post" recounts the antecedents of Professor Geffcken for t'e purpose of showing that he has

always been a systematic and persistent adversary of Bismarck and the Bismarckian policy. The "Kreuz Zeitung" says that Geffcken is a decided free-trader.

THE AMERICAN CONGRESS OPENED. Berlin, Oct. 2 .- The International American Congress opened here to-day. The sessions are held in the banqueting hall of the Rathhaus. Dr. Von Gossler, Minister of Public Instruction, presided. He greeted the Congress on the part of Emperor William, of the Congress, especially in explanation of the diffi-cult problem of the connection between the peoples and cultures of the Old and New Worlds, and expressed the hope that the Congress would discover the starting point of the migrations of the human race. Dr. Von Gossler also welcomed the members of the Congress in the name of the Prussian Government. Professor Cora, of Italy, responded in the name of

the foreign delegates.

The Congress elected an Executive Committee with Dr. Von Gossler as president and Dr. Von Stephan, Chief of the Imperial Post-Office Department; Dr. Shoene, Director of Royal Museums; and Professor Curtius as vice-presidents. A Com-mittee on Organization was also chosen, with Pro-fessor Reiss as chairman, and Professors Virchow, Bastan, and Rietsofen as vice-chairmen. Dectors Hellmann and Olshausen were appointed secretaries, and Herr Von Schoenlang was appointed treasurer.

ANNEXATION EXCITEMENT IN CANADA.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 2 (Special).-Erastus Wiman's message suppressing the special to Canadian papers stating that the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs had reached a stage in the discussion on Sherman's resolution rendering it probable that a resolution for the political union of Canada with the United States would be reported, was too late and the papers all over Canada have printed the thunderbolt. The result has been to put the anti-annexationists on the qui vive, and sound a note of warning against action of any kind committing this country to any sort of union with the States.

In the meantime, separate annexation movements have taken shape and are claimed to be making some progress in the West, in the Province of Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland.

AWAITING THE VERDICT IN THE HOWES TRIAL. Andover, N. B., Oct. 2.-Judge Teltmore addressed the jury to-day in the trial of the murderers of Mrs. Howes, on the Tobique River, by two settlers of the place, Phillipine and Trafton. The facts were clear Phillipine, and of her brother Eugene, shows that brother Henry came home after being up the river the night previous to the tragedy, saying that he and the other prisoner, Trafton, had been fired on, and finally Phillipine's declaration to his sister after the murder that he himself fired one shot at the party and that Trafton fired all the other shots. The Judge said that under all circumstances a verilet of murder should be returned against the prisoners. The case was given to the Jury at 12:30 p. m.

WHEAT ADVANCING A SHILLING A WEEK. London, Oct. 2.-The Corn Millers' Association, at meeting held at Leeds to-day, advanced the price of flour 1s. 6d. per bag of eighteen stone, making a rise of seven shillings per bag within seven weeks. The advance is due to the poor condition of English wheat and increased values of foreign wheats.

MEANING OF THE AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE. Vienna, Oct. 2 .- The " Abendpost," an official paper, "The reception to be accorded to Emperor William here will prove that the nature of the alliance has entered thoroughly into the understanding of the people. No one now mistakes its inoffensive character. The alliance is solely directed toward the preservation of peace, and has for its watchwords: 'Defiance to none; defence of self.'

CURTAILING IMMIGRATION INTO FRANCE Paris, Oct. 2 .- Owing to the increase of immigration nto France, President Carnot has signed a decree regulating the residence of foreigners who have settled or are about to settle in France. The decree imposes upon immigrants the obligation to furnish a declaration with documents to prove their identity. new regulation will not affect those persons entering hew regulation will not alread to the for business or pleasure. A disregard to comply with the regulations will involve police penalties irrespective of the right of the Government to expel the offender from the country.

AN IRISH COMMONER RELEASED FROM JAIL. Dublin, Oct. 2.—Patrick O'Brien, Nationalist membe of Parliament, was released from Kilkenny Jail to-day He had been in prison for seven months for effences under the Crimes act.

FROM OTTAWA TO NEW-YORK FOR ONE DOLLAR Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 2.-The Canada Atlantic Railway advertised return tickets from here to New-York yes terday for \$1. Crowds thronged the ticket office This remarkable cut in fares is due to a rate war be tween the Canadian Pacific and the Canada Atlantic Railroads, the return rates of the former road having been advertised at \$0.

THREE TUGS SEIZED IN CANADIAN WATERS. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 2.-Three wrecking tugs with full wreeling plant, owned by Murphy, of Detroit, have been seized at Algoma Mills. These vessels were originally Canadian, but all of them have been repaired in the United States, and the names of two of them have been changed; but as they were repaired in the United States, a duty has to be paid on such repairs. The two vessels which had their names changed can neither enter nor clear at Algoma, because they have no port of hall. The Commissioner of Customs ordered that the vessels be detained until proper planations are made.

THE MAN HELD IN KINGSTON NOT TASCOTT. Kingston, N. Y., Oct. 2 (Special).-The stranger who was arrested here yesterday on suspicion of being Tascott, the Calcago murderer, has been identified as another man and discharged from custody.

DR. COUGHLIN SAYS NO LAW WAS BROKEN. Dr. Jeremiah Coughlin, chairman of the committee of arrangements of the Anti-Poverty Fair at Madison Square Garden, was at Jefferson Market Court yes terday to answer the charge preferred against him by Detective Brett of violating the lottery law. The detective swore that he bought a chance for 25 cents for the bust of Dr. McGlynn, valued at \$1,000, on Friday night from Dr. Coughlin. When he bought it the Doctor told him that the winner would be deeided by the distributing committee.

Dr. Coughlin said that there had been no law violated, as they intended to auction the bust after the 4,000 shares were sold, and that each shareholder would be entitled to double the amount he paid in, which he could take or give to the society. Justice Duffy decided to adjourn the case to October 19. A NEW TRIAL FOR McQUADE.

THE COURT OF APPEALS IN HIS FAVOR.

REVERSAL OF THE DECISION OF THE LOWER COURT-WHAT IS SAID HERE.

Arthur J. McQuade, one of the "Boodle" Aldermen, now serving a sentence in the State Prison for his share in the Broadway Railroad bribery, obtained a new trial yesterday by order of the Court of Appeals at Albany. Judge Andrews wrote the opinion, in which Chief Justice Ruger and Judges Earl, Danforth and Finch concu-Judge Peckham dissents from that portion treating on the order in which peremptory challenges should be made, on the ground that the statute is directory only and not matter of exception upon which to grant a new trial; he also dissents from that portion of the opinion treating of the rejection of a competent juror as being an error

opinion. Judge Gray dissents from the grounds of the conclusion in Judge Andrews's opinion, and votes for a reversal and a new trial on the ground that it was an error to charge the jury that evidence of good character of itself did not tend to prove that a man is not guilty of an offence. This error was not cured by anything in the rest of the charge and being substantial in its nature, the bundle: the defendant is entitled to a new trial.

upon which an exception might be taken. He

agrees upon the other matters discussed in the

The news of the reversal of the conviction of McOnade was received at the District-Attorney's office early in the afternoon in a dispatch to Mr Fellows. No information was received as to reasons for the adverse decision. Mr. Fellows said Hamburg was closed to-day. The case was remitted that he could not talk about the reversal until he had seen the opinion. The case had now passed The Prussian Government is negotiating with the to the defendant's counsel, who would make the first move for McQuade's release. Assistant District-Attorney Semple, who argued

the appeal for the prosecution, said he could not guess the grounds on which the appeal was based. He was disappointed at the result of the appeal. Recorder Smyth, before whom the case was tried, has rarely had any of his opinions on matters of law reversed by the Court of Appeals. He said that he could not express any opinion in the

matter at present. The opinion of the Court of Appeals adverse to the prosecution was thought by some of the lawvers familiar with the methods of the District-Attorney to be all that was needed to discourage any further prosecution of the "boodle" cases.

McQuade was first tried on the charge of oribery, before Recorder Smyth, at the November term of Part I. of the General Sessions, in 1889. The trial began on November 15 and ended on November 29. De Lancey Nicoll, District-Attorney Martine and Mr. Fellows conducted the prosecution, and General B. F. Tracy, Richard S. Newcombe and Thomas F. Grady were McQuade's counsel. The first trial, to the surprise of the prosecution, resulted in a vote of nine of the jurors for acquittal and three for conviction. The jurors were discharged, after being locked up

At the second trial of McQuade, which began just after the first trial and extended to December 15, Katie Metz, the servant girl who saw some of the Aldermen near ex-Alderman McLoughlin's house in the summer of 1884, was for the first time a witness. McQuade was convicted on the second trial, and on December 20 was sentenced by the Recorder to seven years in the State Prison and to pay a fine of \$5,000. The proceedings on the trial were affirmed by the General Term of the Supreme Court, and an appeal to the Court of Appeals was not pressed until the opin-ion in the Sharp case encouraged McQuade's law-

yers.

Mr. Newcombe said yesterday that he had sent for a certified copy of the opinion of the Court of Appeals, and if the papers were received to-day he would immediately ask that McQuade be admitted to bail.

mitted to bail.

General Tracy was greatly elated over the decision of the Court of Appeals. Said he: "To me the most pleasing feature in the situation is in the fact that, whereas Judge Peckham and Judge Gray differ from their colleagues on the minor points, all the judges concur in granting the new trial. With the imperfect information new at hand, it all the judges concur in granting the new trial. With the imperfect information now at hand, it is impossible for me to express any clear opinions of the situation. From the newspaper paragraph before me I infer that the principal point of error on which the judgment is based is that the jury which tried McQuade was not impartial." Mrs. McQuade said last night that she had not been informed of the decision of the Court of Appeals, but was feeling happy since she had read of it in the newspapers, and she is looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to meeting her husband again.

forward with a great deal of pleasure to meeting her husband again.

When Warden Brush received a telegram at the Sing-Sing Prison yesterday, announcing the decision of the Court of Appeals, the ex-Alderman was at work in his prison garb. McQuade had faithfully attended to his work since he was imprisoned and has obeyed the rules of the institution. He has had the good will of the Warden and the keepers, all of whom congratulated him on the new turn in his affairs.

THE CHICAGO TRADERS' BANK FAILS. ITS LIABILITIES REACH A MILLION.

THE SUSPENSION CAUSED BY THE ILLNESS OF THE PRESIDENT-WHAT THE CASHIER SAYS.

Chicago, Oct. 2.-The Traders' Bank, with liabilities reaching \$1,000,000, closed its doors to-day. The of a sensation in financial circles. This action was not only a great surprise to the creditors and depositors of the bank, but it took even the cashier. Thomas Tallman, by surprise. It seems that the bank but its closing is the direct result of the expe

death of Mr. Rutter. Cashler Tallman said this going to occur. Only this morning was I awakened to the inevitable result, and I acquiesced in the closing on the advice of eminent legal authorities. We have not been in a bad condition as respects finances. The expected death of President Rutter the main cause of this result. I can't say what pay up, we can satisfy all obligations we owe. Of tions would arise anyhow, and in such case it might be better to have the business in the hands of the courts. Mr. Rutter is not yet dead, but I am expecting to hear of his demise every minute. For six months all the work here has devolved upon me,

Certainly they will not if I can help it." "Nothing whatever. We had no Board of Trade patronage. We were influenced in no way by the

his condition rendering him unable to be consulted even, and the strain fell heavily upon me. None of

our creditors will suffer, I think I am safe in saying.

anks of wheat." The application for a receiver for the bank was made before Judge Shepard. The court granted the prayer, and named Hiram McChesney as the receiver. The bonds were placed at \$500,000.

The Traders' Bank has been doing business since 1872. It was organized in 1861, at Freeport, Iil., as the Freeport Savings Institution. The Chicago Com mercial and Savings Bank, the name adopted in 1872, For ten years Mr. Rutter has been president, and for Of the \$200,000 capital stock, which was divided Into 2,000 shares, Mr. Rutter owned 1,500 shares and.

Mr. Tallman the other 500. These two men constituted the bank, and it is said they conducted the institution more to have employment than for any other reason. There was considerable flurry around the bank when the news was spread that it had been closed. In the interior of the bank, auxious-visaged men came trooping in to talk with Cashler Tallman. He had vacated his desk and sought seclusion in his private room. There they met him with tears streaming down his face. They were depositors, their money was at stake and they appealed to him, asking if they were safe.

Joseph O. Rutter was a native of Philadelphia. He was born in 1830. It is stated that Mr. Rutter is descended on his mether's side from Sara Rapalye, the first white child born in the province of New-Netherlands.

THE DEMOCRATIC FORGER AGAIN AT WORK MR. MORTON'S ACCEPTANCE.

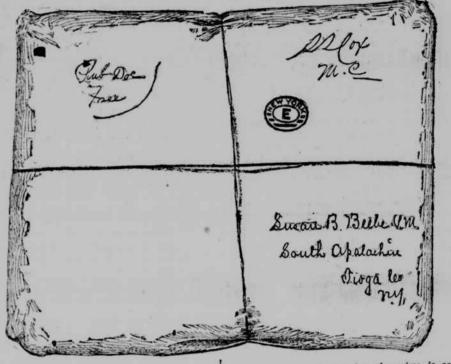
MAINTAINED AT HEADQUARTERS TO FORGE FRANKS ON CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

CONGRESSMAN COX'S TESTIMONY AGAINST HIM.

WHEREBY IT APPEARS THAT HE IS A REGULAR INSTITUTION KEPT FOR THE ESPECIAL PURPOSE OF ENABLING THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE TO CHEAT THE POSTAL REVENUES.

precisely how the frauds perpetrated by the Democratic Campaign Committee upon the Democratic campaign documents, which passed through the mails without any payment for postage, prima facie under Congressman Cox's frank, and which is now in our possession. Mr. Cox declares positively that the signature in imitation of his, and accepted as his at the post-office, is a forgery. That the public may also be able to judge of the skill and daring manifested by this forger in the employ of the Democratic committee, we have had an electrotype made showing in facsimile the signature actually written by Mr. Cox in our office appended to his letter incriminating the committee. This is a perfect illustration of

In order that the public may understand | Only three of the documents contained in the package we hold are legally frankable. The rest are papers, prepared by the Democratic Compostal revenues were, and probably still are, being accomplished. The Tribune presents are a of official liars is not less numerous than their e-simile in miniature of the huge bundle, filled staff of forgers. Among the documents are picture papers in which the Democratic voter is warmly appealed to by means of semi-nude figures, indecently placed, a method of electioneering which seems to form a striking feature of what Chairman Brice calls a " campaign of intellect." are copies of "Puck's" cartoons, less attractive perhaps, but probably less effective. There are circulars containing a lot of wilful and idiotic lies about General Harrison's trying to get elected through a colossal scheme of naturalizing Chinamen. In all there are nearly four pounds of such utterly dishonest and vulgar stuff-all of it prepared by the Democratic Committee, and now being assiduously circulated by their forgers.



This package was mailed, as appears on its face, at Station E of the New-York Post Office, which is in Seventh-ave., between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth sts. The Democratic National Committee's headquarters are at No. 10 West Twenty-ninth-st., and Station E is the branch nearest to the headquarters, and is, naturally, the committee's mailing depot. ence would be that he was franking the committee's wrappers in bulk, leaving the contents to be made up and the address added by the mailing clerks. His real signature, shown herewith, was written hastily

and in pencil printed below, but the striking similarity between it and the writing denounces as

spurious renders it obligatory upon the police to raid the Democratic headquarters and capture their official forger at all hazards, for he is much too dangerous a rascal to be at large. Mr. Cox has reason to feel es scamp discover where he keeps his bank account, in which event no end of trouble might be ex-

fered by these frauds is enormous. Fifty thousand dollars would be a low estimate of the legitimate expense sustained by a campaign committee for the mailing of documents. Mr. Cox's testimony, together with the known fact that cartloads of bundles similar to the one which we hold as evidence have gone through the mails under Congressmen's franks, leaves no escape from the conclusion that the forger maintained by the Democratic Committee is keeping in its own treasury and cheating the Treasury of the Government out of the sum represented by its lawful expense outraging by his crimes becomes at once a serious

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN CONNECTICUT.

RESULTS OF THE TOWN ELECTIONS SHOW A DE-CIDED DRIFT FROM DEMOCRACY.

Hartford, Oct. 2 (Special).-The returns from the town elections show that there was a light vote and that the bank's president, Joseph O. Rutter, is dying little interest throughout the State. The prevailing at his home, No. 301 Superior-st., created something storm operated against the Republicans to some extent, but not withstanding the drift seems to have been bury and New-London, Democratic governments were overturned and Republican government substituted. as never been in straigtened circumstances at all; In Meriden the Democratic majority was reduced from 530 to 86. In New-Britain the Democratic majority was reduced from 707 to 107 on First Selectman, and all the rest went Republican. In Newington, John S. Kirkham, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Gover nor, was defeated for town clerk, a Republican gain, winsted, New-Milford, Portland, Windham, Torrington and Manchester show Republican gains. In Hartford there was no contest made, and the vote was less than half the registration. The gains are uniformly for the Republicans, and in the larger places where Democratic strength has been greatest in the last few years.

THE GRAYLING DISABLED IN THE RACE. Newport, R. I., Oct. 2 .- The start in the second at 11:57 o'clock, the Grayling taking the lead. The leg of the course was to the southwest. The sea and wind were heavy, and before the first mark was reached the Grayling sprung here foremast and had to put back in the harbor, where she arrived at 2 o'clock. At the time of the accident the Graying was considerably ahead, but quite a way to leeward, and the Sachem was making the best of the race. The Sachem continued on her course. This accident will require another race, and as the repairs to the Grayling can not be completed for several days, it is not known when the other match will take alone.

THE BALLOON BELONGED TO BALDWIN. Providence, Oct. 2.-Chief of Police Child has re-

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 2.—A dispatch from Duluth says: "There are over 460 cases of typhoid fever in Duluth and the epidemic appears to be growing."

Hundreds of taxpayers crowded Receiver McLean's office in the Stewart Ruilding yesterday. Elbridge amounting to about \$100,000. The Fourth National Bank paid \$70,000, the Manhattan Bank Company 206,000, and the Leather Manufacturers' Bank sent \$22,000. Monday's receipts showed an aggregate of \$4,200,000, as deposited by Receiver McLean in bank, but this will be increased largely when the envelopes are opened. Yesterday about \$3,000,000 was taken in.

Mr. Cox's letter denouncing the crime is as follows:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The editorial in your journal to-day, headed "Mr. S. S. Cox's Postal Frauds," must be founded on a total misconception of facts. I have not directly or indirectly sent out under my frank any documents not frankable under the statute, and no one has been authorized by me to use my name for that murpose. posing Mr. Cox's frank to be genuine, the infer- I have no knowledge of any such business, and would not permit it for a moment. I shall write to the Post Office Department promptly to investigate and punish any one guilty of this infraction of the law.

Since writing the foregoing, I have called upon you in person. You have shown me the package in question, and although it bears the stamp of the Post Office authorities, showing that the signature has been accepted as mine and the package has gone through the mails, I unhesitatingly pronounce the signature a orgery, and will unite with you in any efforts to bring the perpetrator of such a fraud to justice.

New-York, Sept. 29, 1888. What Mr. Cox has done to redeem this promise, do not know. We should be glad to hear from him. Up to the hour of going to press no arrests had been made. Nor has there been the slightest effort, so far as can be seen, on the part of Postmaster Pearson to clear his own skirts of the fault of negligence or connivance-we are not entire certain which. His duty as the responsible official is clear, and it would aid the public materially in judging of his attitude toward the frauds if they could see the evidence of any work on his part calculated to prevent them hereafter, and to punish those who have already committed them. From the Democratic Committee and the Demoeratic press not one word of apology for them, nor of shame at the detection of them, has comenothing but a senseless charge against Senator Chandler and some other Republicans of franking speeches delivered in Congress, which, of course, they had a perfect right to do. Honest and self-respecting Democrats may well blush at the contemptible thievery to which their repre- while under the latter it has uniformly been prosentatives are resorting in the interest of Mr. for postage. How many other Congessmen he is | Cleveland-thievery against the very Government of which he is the head. But the question is about that forger. Is he to be shielded or not?

POISONED BY ESCAPING GAS.

A WHOLE FAMILY PROSTRATED IN THE NIGHT-THEIR NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

A sudden and mysterious filness prostrated the ramity of Charles Heylman in Mt. Hope early yestestay morning, and for an hour or two before daybreak the lives of seven persons were in serious danger. Mr. Heylman owns and occupies a spacious house in Burglars broke into the house on a recent Sunday morning, but were scared away when the electrical alarm aroused the family. Naturally, when unaccountable sickness overtook the family yesterday morn-ing, they at first suspected that an attempt had been made to poison them in their sleep. Mr. and Mrs. Heylman were awakened at 2 o'clock by the meaning of their youngest child, Carl, not yet three years of They had violent headaches, but for a time they forgot their own suffering in their anxiety for the boy, who was attacked with spasms and vomiting.

The servants were aroused, and one was sent for Dr. Bedell, of Tremont. The housemaid staggered down states in a half fainting condition, and soon was attacked with nausea. Harry Heylman, the eldest son, who is a student in the College of the City of New-York, was heard groaning in bed, and when he was aroused he fainted with weakness. As soon as he recovered consciousness he was attacked with pains in the head and vomiting. Gracie and Emma, the young daughters of the family, were found sick in their beds. Mr. and Mrs. Heylman, while making frantic efforts to relieve the sufferings of the children, began to give out also, but they kept up as long as

Mrs. Heylman's brother, Henry Budelman, next door. As soon as Mr. Budelman and his daughter Hattie entered the house where the sufferers were they noticed an odor of gas, and they immediately threw the odor when he arrived, and an examination of the patients convinced him that they were suffering from eived a letter from S. Y. Baldwin, the parachute gas poisoning. It was plain, however, that no illumumper, clearing up the mystery concerning the balloon | inating gas had escaped in the house, as no burner found on Cumberland Bill on Thursday night. Mr. had been found open. It was believed later that the gas had escaped from a furnace in the cellar. Before ascent from Freehold, New-Jersey. Heylman had succumbed to nausea and were unable to walk. The presence of the physician helped to allay their fears, but they suffered greatly until daybreak. Little Carl and his sister Emma were the first to re-cover from the attack, and before 8 o'clock all the members of the family were believed to be out of

danger.
The house is heated by steam, and last week workmen were making some alterations in the pipes. A
fire was started in the furnace on Monday, for the
first time since the alterations were made. A defect
not easily noticed in some part of the work probably
caused the dangerous escape of gas.

THE WINDOW-GLASS FACTORIES REOPENED. Pittsburg, Penn., Oct. 2.—After a shut-down of fifteen weeks, the window glass factories of the West resumed operatons yesterday, giving employment to several thousand men. The outlook for the trade is encouraging.

HEARTY APPROVAL OF THE PLAT-

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FORM. AN UNWAVERING FRIEND OF THE PROTEC-

TIVE SYSTEM. HIS PERSONAL CONVICTIONS REFLECTED IN THE CHICAGO PLATFORM-UNPRECEDENTED IN-DUSTRIAL AND WINANCIAL PROSPERITY UNDER A PROTECTIVE TARIFF-PROTEC-

TION RESERVES AMERICA TO AMERI-CANS, NATIVE AND ADOPTED-THE REPUBLICAN POLICY A DISTING-TIVELY AMERICAN ONE, BROAD AND PHILANTHROPIC-BRIEF REFERENCES TO THE LAND AND SILVER QUESTIONS.

Mr. Levi P. Morton's letter accepting the Republican nomination for Vice-President was made public last night, and will be found in full below. The unequivocal and comprehensive resolutions adopted at Chicago, he says, reflect his personal convictions and have his hearty approval. The chief part of his letter is devoted to the tariff issue, the controlling question of the campaign. As a citizen and a candidate and an observer for over forty years of the workings of various tariffs, Mr. Morton declares himself "an unwavering friend of the protective system."

THE LETTER.

Rhinecliff, N. Y., Jet. 2, 1888. The Hon. M. M. Est-e and others, Committee. Gentlemen: In making formal acceptance of my nomination as the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, I desire to express my grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me by the Convention.

The duties devolving upon the Vice-President, as presiding officer of the Senate, and in certain contingencies a participant in the legislation of Congress, make it proper that the people should know distinctly and unreservedly the political views of the candidate who may be presented for

their suffrages. It fortunately happens that this duty for myself is easily discharged by referring to the principles embodied in the resolutions unanimously adopted by the National Convention. These resolutions, unequivocal and comprehensive in character, reflect my personal convictions and have my hearty approval.

It is difficult, however, in a political campaign to fix popular attention on more than one issue, and in the pending election every voter in the United States clearly sees that the controlling question is whether the protective tariff duties now in force shall be so reduced as to destroy their efficiency, or whether these duties shall be retained, with such modifications and adjustments as shall better adapt them to the great end of protecting the vast and important industries of the whole country.

The Republican platform, while recognizing the ecessity of reducing the revenue, declares that this reduction must not be made at the expense of these industries and of American labor.

The American people have now enjoyed the protective system for a longer continuous period than ever before in the history of the National Government. The result is that for more than a quarter of a century they have realized a degree of industrial and financial prosperity unprecedented in this

country and never equalled in any other. The pressing reason given for once again trying the old experiment of a revenue tariff without protection as a motive or end, is that the present tariff has produced and is producing a surplus in the Treasury. But is it not easily within the wisdom of Congress to adjust the National income to the National expenditure without secrificing or even imperilling an industrial system which has brought untold advantages to the entire country? Admitting that the present tariff, by lapse of time and the large expansion of trade which it has stimulated, needs revision, is it not wiser and more patriotic to revise it with a careful regard to the interest of protection than with the pur-

pose of lessening its protective features? These are some of the questions which must be answered at the National polis in November. For myself, as a citizen and as a candidate, I do not hesitate to declare that from long observation I am an unwavering friend of the protective system. In a business life, now extending over forty years, I have witnessed and compared the effect upon the country of a revenue tariff tending to free trade, with a protective tariff encouraging home industries. Under the former the development of the country has always been arrested,

To the men who carn their bread by the sweat of their brows, the difference between the two systems is that of narrowing chances on the one hand and expanding opportunities on the other. Free trade would open America to competition with the whole world. Protection reserves Ameriga for Americans, native and adopted.

The industrial system of a country is as sensitive as its public credit. A hostile movement creates distrust in the public mind, and confidence, the only basis of successful trade, becomes impaired, new enterprises wither in the bud, capital grows timid, the field of labor is contracted, and pressure for employment inevitably reduces the wages of all workingmen.

With the views of the Convention, so frankly expressed, in its resolutions upon all other ques tions of public interest, I find myself in hearty accord. In relation to silver and its important bearings upon the National currency, as well as its connection with and influence on the presperity of large sections of our common country; is its advocacy of a judicious settlement the public lands policy; in urging the necessity for better coast defences and the duty we owe to the shipping interests of the country, the platform but repeats the approved principles of the Republican party.

The Republican platform proposes a distinctly American policy; not one of narrowness and bigotry, but one broad and philanthropic-a policy that best helps the whole world by the example of a great, growing, powerful Nation, founded on the equality of every man before the law.

It is for the American people to develop and cultivate the continent to which, in the providence of God, they have failen heirs. They should adopt a policy which looks steadily to this great end. With no spirit of narrowness toward other peoples, but rather in the highest interest of all, they should find under their own flag a field of open windows on each floor. Dr. Bedell also noticed limitless advance in the direction of the improvement, the prosperity and the happiness of man.

LEVI P. MORTON.

A RECEPTION TO MR. MORTON. THE FEDERAL CLUB RATIFIES THE NATIONAL TICKET AND HONORS ONE OF THE CANDIDATES.

The handsome and capacious rooms of the Federal Club, at Madison-ave, and Fifty-ninth-st, were filled to overflowing, and would have been thrice filled if these who arrived too late to obtain admission could have pressed in through the throng at the door. It was the night selected for the formal ratification by the club of the Republiean nominations for National and State offices and for the reception of Levi P. Morton, the candidate for Vice-President. The rooms were tastefully decorated for the occasion. On the walls hung portraits of the candidates, with American flags festooned about them. Behind the chairman's deak was a large banner with the na